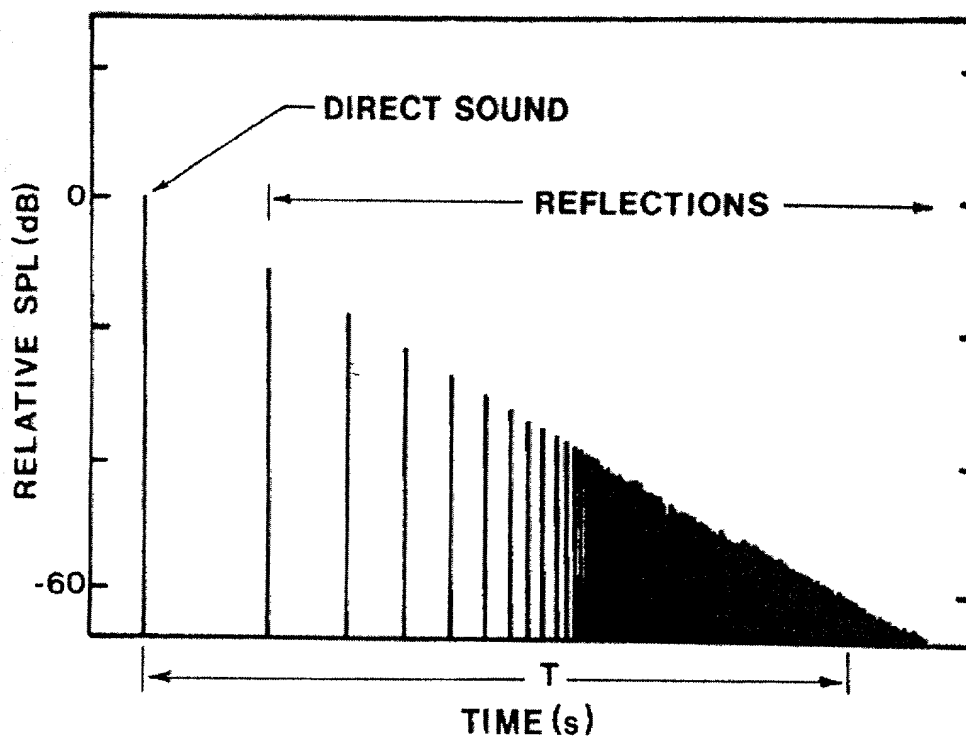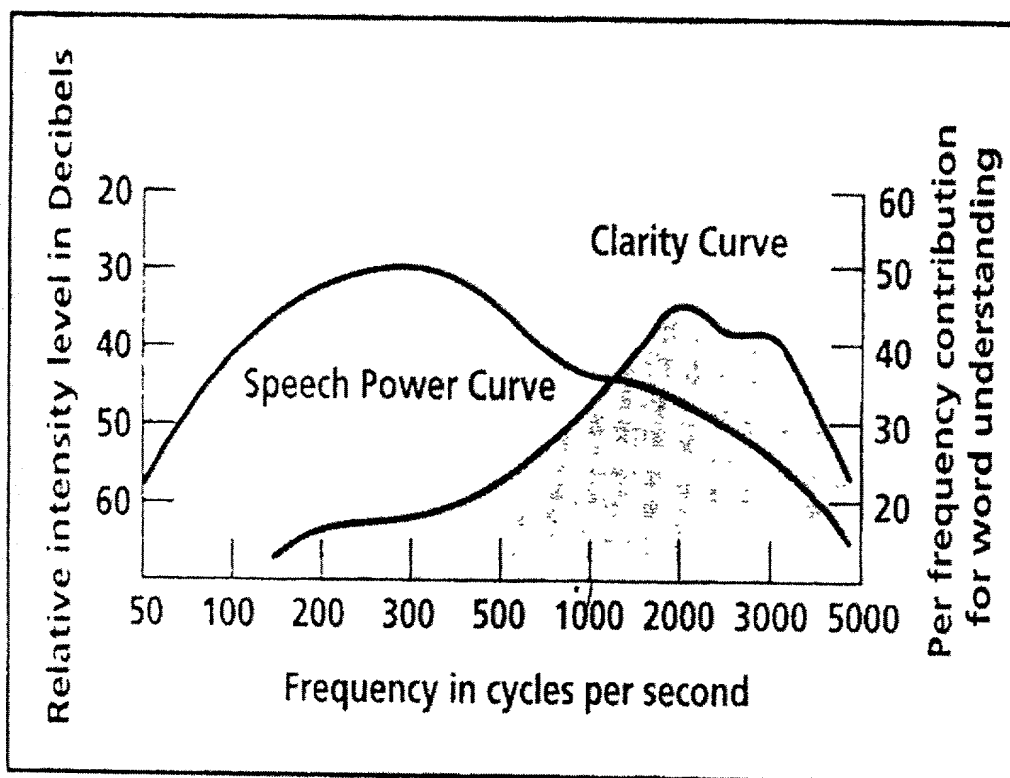**Figure 1 Performance-intensity functions for normal ear, conductive loss, cochlear site of lesion, and retrocochlear site of lesion.**
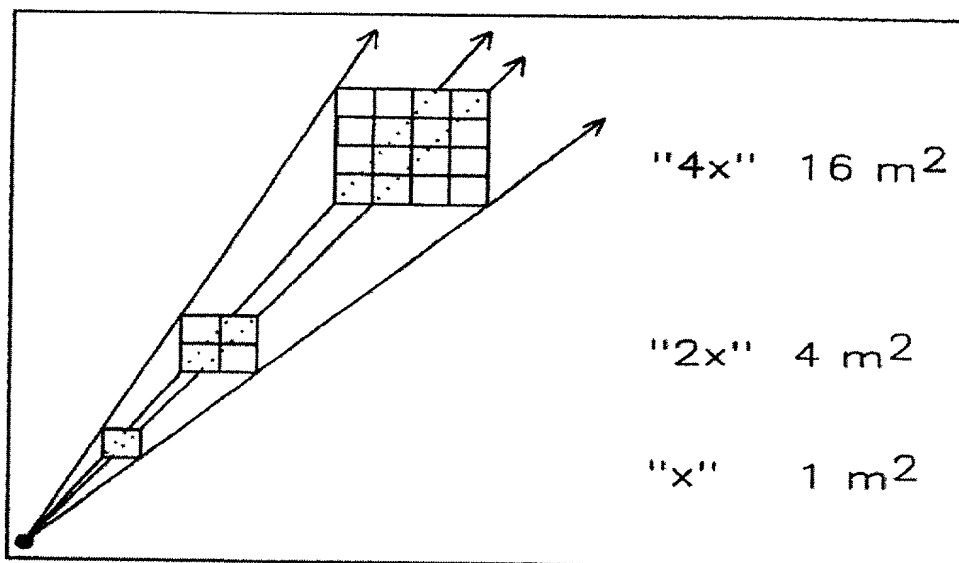

Figure 2 An example of a time sequence of reflections following a brief direct sound. Reverberation time (T) is shown for the 60-dB SPL decrease.

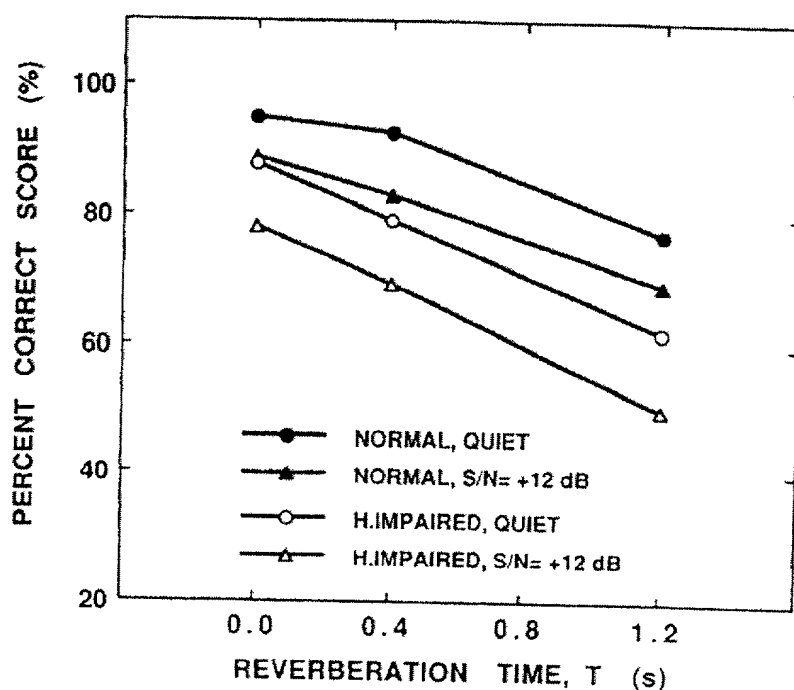| FREQUENCY RANGE (Hz)	PER CENT SPEECH POWER		PER CENT INTELLIGIBILITY	
62 –125	5 ⎫		1 ⎫	
125 – 250	13 ⎬ 60		1 ⎬ 5	
250 – 500	42 ⎭	⎫ 95	3 ⎭	
500 – 1000	35		35	
1000 – 2000	3 ⎫		35 ⎫	
2000 – 4000	1 ⎬ 5		13 ⎬ 60 ⎬ 95	
4000 – 8000	1 ⎭		12 ⎭	

Figure 3
Comparison Chart

Figure 4
**The Speech Power Curve
and the Speech Clarity Curve**

Figure 5 A three dimensional representation of the **inverse square law**. As the distance from the point source of sound increases from **X** to **2X** to **4X**, a finite amount of power is dissipated over a larger and larger area (from 1 m² at **X** to 4 m² at **2X** to 16 m² at **4X**). Hence, the intensity (energy/sec/m²) decreases inversely with the square of the distance from the source.

Figure 6 Percent words correct scores for normal-hearing and moderately hearing-impaired school-age children (adapted from Finitzo-Hieber T, Tillman TW. Room acoustics effects on monosyllabic word discrimination ability for normal and hearing-impaired children. J Speech Hear Res 1978;21:440–458).
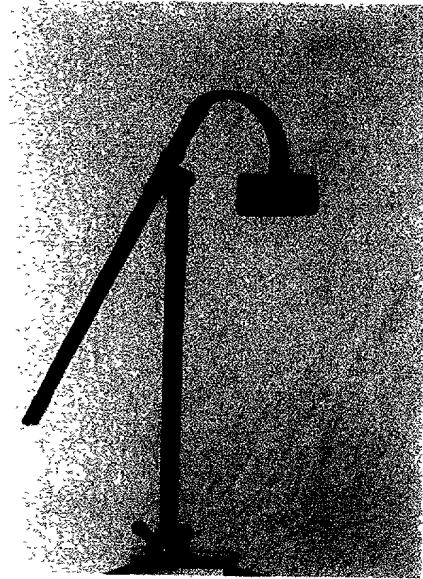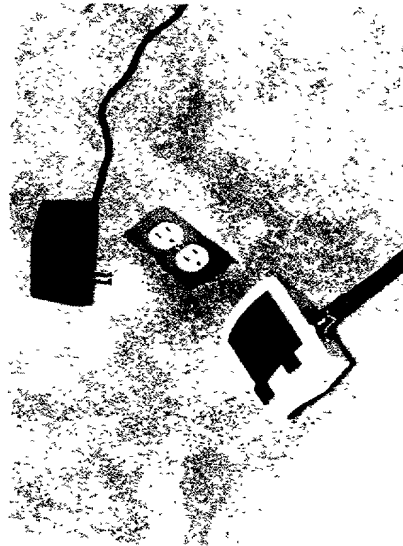
Figure 6a

Figure 6b

Figure 7

Figure 8

Figure 9

Figure 10